



**THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSIONS INTO THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

## THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSIONS

### What it is and what it is not?

The Apostolic Succession is derived from the Papacy and/or the Orthodox Churches and have, mainly, developed and further synthesized during the period from the mid-nineteenth-century onwards. Apostolic succession is the doctrine, mostly believed in the more ancient Christian communions that the succession of bishops, in uninterrupted lines, is historically traceable back to the original Twelve Apostles, and of course to Jesus within history. Apostolic succession is not the same as the Petrine supremacy. Apostolic succession is transmitted in an Episcopal consecration by the laying on of hands. Papal primacy is different though related to apostolic succession as described here. The Roman Catholic Church has traditionally claimed a unique leadership role for the apostle Peter, believed to have been named by Jesus as leader of the apostles and as a focus of their unity, who became the first Bishop of Rome, and whose successors accordingly became the leaders of the worldwide Church as well. Churches not in communion with Rome do not agree completely or at all with this Catholic interpretation. One reason is that Saint Peter was the Bishop of Antioch before he went to Rome.

The essence of the episcopate and priesthood is mystical in nature, however most often almost anyone views it as administrative or jurisdictional -- these are frostings on the cake that are viewed as constructs resulting from the priesthood and episcopacy and not directly linked to the mystery of the sacrament. The mystery of the sacrament is about the sacraments themselves and not about anything else. All too often we have seen bishops within any lineage focus their attention on the jurisdictional or administrative side of episcopacy. This is why we must rather view consecration and ordination as an initiatory experience and not simply as admission into jurisdiction clergy roles. The apostolic succession sees through any jurisdictional lines and does not recognize "clergy roles" or "jurisdictional canon law". It acknowledges only correct "matter and form". In a theological sense or as a magickal concept, or in broadest terms, it is an energy transfer or cosmic syzygy that is a kind of unity, especially through coordination or alignment that positions an indelible characteristic upon the soul or spirit of the individual ordained or consecrated that by definition cannot be removed or explained further but can only be esoterically and exoterically examined.

### **About the Apostolic Succession:**

*"Let them produce the original records of their churches; let them unfold the roll of their bishops, running down in due succession from the beginning in such a manner that [that first bishop of theirs] bishop shall be able to show for his ordainer and predecessor some one of the apostles or of apostolic men."*  
-- Tertullian, 3rd century A.D.

See below for all charts of the twenty-two extant historic lines of Apostolic Succession from Jesus, through his Apostles, and through each of the successors of the Apostles (now called "Bishops"), through the twentieth century and now into the twenty-first century. These are lists of Bishops who consecrated other Bishops. Peter, for example, laid hands on both Evodius in Antioch and Linus in Rome, and these Bishops consecrated their successors Ignatius Martyr and Anecletus, who later laid hands on their successor bishops. In the early 18th century, Pope Benedict XIII, whose orders were descended from Scipione Rebiba<sup>2</sup>, personally consecrated at least 139 bishops for various important European sees, including German, French, English and New World bishops. These bishops in turn consecrated bishops almost exclusively for their respective countries causing other Episcopal lineages to die off.

### **About the Apostolic Founders:**

1. The Patriarchate of Constantinople claims unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Andrew.
2. The Greek Orthodox Church of Alexandria claims unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Mark.
3. The Russian Orthodox Church claims unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Andrew.
4. The Armenian Apostolic Church claims unbroken succession to the Thrones of Saint Bartholomew and Saint Thaddeus (Jude).

5. The Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria claims unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Mark.
6. The Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church (Indian) claims unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Thomas.
7. The Orthodox Church of Cyprus claims unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Barnabas.
8. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church claims succession to the Throne of Saint Philip.
9. The Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Jerusalem claims succession to the Throne of Saint James the Just, although this line includes Patriarchs in exile.
10. The Roman Catholic Church claim unbroken succession to the Throne of Saint Peter called "Prince of the Apostles"

**THE EPISCOPATE OF THE MOST REV. DR. JOE J. PAYYAPILLY**

**This is the fully reconstituted Lineages of Apostolic Succession that there are known today, eighteen to twenty-two fully valid, extant or surviving Lines of Apostolic Succession (depending upon how they are reckoned) .**

**11222009-Episcopate-of-Primate-Joe-Payyapilly**

**1. FIRST LINE OF SUCCESSION - The ROMAN CATHOLIC- Old Catholic Succession (Full Detail):**

- (1) Peter, 38;
- (2) Linus, 67;
- (3) Ancletus {Cletus}, 76;
- (4) Clement, 88;
- (5) Evaristus, 97;
- (6) Alexander I, 105;
- (7) Sixtus I, 115;
- (8) Telesphorus, 125;
- (9) Hygimus, 136;
- (10) Pius I, 140;
- (11) Anicetus, 155;
- (12) Soter, 166;
- (13) Eleutherius, 175;
- (14) Victor I, 189;
- (15) Zephyrinus, 199;
- (16) Callistus I, 217;
- (17) Urban I, 222;
- (18) Pontian, 230;
- (19) Anterus, 235;
- (20) Fabian, 236;

- (21) Cornelius, 251;
- (22) Lucius I, 253;
- (23) Stephen I, 254;
- (24) Sixtus II, 257;
- (25) Dionysius, 259;
- (26) Felix I, 269;
- (27) Eutychian, 275;
- (28) Caius, 283;
- (29) Marcellinus, 296;
- (30) Marcellus I, 308;
- (31) Eusebius, 309;
- (32) Melchiades {Miltiades}, 311;
- (33) Sylvester I, 314;
- (34) Marcus, 336;
- (35) Julius I, 337;
- (36) Liberius, 352 Liberius was expelled from Rome by the Arian Emperor Constantius, during his absence, the See of Rome was held by Felix II, who resigned upon the return of Liberius from his two year exile;
- (37) Damasus I, 366;
- (38) Siricius, 384;
- (39) Anastasius I, 399;
- (40) Innocent I, 401;
- (41) Zosimus, 417;
- (42) Boniface I, 418;
- (43) Celestine I, 422;

- (44) Sixtus III, 432;
- (45) Leo I, 440;
- (46) Hilary, 461;
- (47) Simplicius, 468;
- (48) Felix III, 483;
- (49) Gelasius I, 492;
- (50) Anastasius II, 496;
- (51) Symmachus, 498;
- (52) Hormisdus, 514;
- (53) John I, 523;
- (54) Felix IV, 526;
- (55) Boniface II, 530;
- (56) John II, 535;
- (57) Agapitus, 535,
- (58) Silverius, 536;
- (59) Vigilius, 537;
- (60) Pelagius I, 556;
- (61) John III, 561;
- (62) Benedict I, 575;
- (63) Pelagius II, 579;
- (64) Gregory I, 590;
- (65) Sabinianus, 604;
- (66) Boniface III, 607;
- (67) Boniface IV, 608;
- (68) Deusdedit {Adeodatus I}, 615;
- (69) Boniface V, 619;
- (70) Honorius, 625;

- (71) Severinus, 640;
- (72) John IV, 640;
- (73) Theodore I, 642;
- (74) Martin I, 649;
- (75) Eugene I, 654;
- (76) Vitalian, 657;
- (77) Adeodatus II, 672;
- (78) Donus, 676;
- (79) Agatho, 678;
- (80) Leo II, 682;
- (81) Benedict II, 684;
- (82) John V, 685;
- (83) Conon, 686;
- (84) Sergius I, 687;
- (85) John VI, 701;
- (86) John VII, 705;
- (87) Sisinnius, 708;
- (88) Constantine, 708;
- (89) Gregory II, 715
- (90) Gregory III, 731;
- (91) Zachary, 741;
- (92) Stephen II, 752;
- (93) Paul I, 757;
- (94) Stephen III, 768;
- (95) Adrian I, 772;
- (96) Leo III, 795;
- (97) Stephan IV, 816;



- (98) Paschal I, 817;
- (99) Eugene II, 824;
- (100) Valentine, 827;
- (101) Gregory IV, 827;
- (102) Sergius II, 844;
- (103) Leo IV, 847;
- (104) Benedict III, 855;
- (105) Nicholas I The Great
- (106) Adrian II, 867;
- (107) John VIII, 872;
- (108) Marinus I, 882;
- (109) Adrian III, 884;
- (110) Stephan V, 885;
- (111) Formosus, 891;
- (112) Boniface VI;
- (113) Steven VI, 897;
- (114) Romanus, 897;
- (115) Theodore II, 897;
- (116) John IX, 898;
- (117) Benedict IV, 900;
- (118) Leo V, 903;
- (119) Sergius III, 904;
- (120) Anastasius III, 911;
- (121) Landus, 913;
- (122) John X, 914;
- (123) Leo VI, 938;
- (124) Stephan VII, 928;

(125) John XI, 931;  
(126) Leo VII, 936;  
(127) Stephen VIII, 939;  
(128) Maginus II, 942;  
(129) Agapitus II, 946;  
(130) John XIII, 955;  
(131) Leo VII, 963;  
(132) Benedict V, 964;  
(133) John XIV, 965;  
(134) Benedict VI, 973;  
(135) Benedict VII, 974;  
(136) John XIV, 983, (137) John XV, 985; (138)  
Gregory V, 996; (139) Sylvester II, 999; (140)  
John XVII, 1003; (141) John XVIII, 1004; (142)  
Sergius IV, 1009; (143) Benedict VIII, 1012;  
(144) John XIX, 1024; (145) Benedict IX, 1032;  
(146) Sylvester III, 1045; (147) Benedict IX  
{Second time},1045; (148) Gregory VI, 1045;  
(149)Clement II, 1046; (150) Benedict IX {Third  
time},1047; (151) Damasus II, 1048; (152) Leo  
IX, 1049; (153) Victor II, 1055; (154) Stephan  
IX, 1057; (155) Nicholas II, 1059; (156)  
Alexander II, 1061; (157) Gregory VII, 1073;  
(158) Victor III, 1087; (159) Urban II, 1088;  
(160) Paschal II, 1099; (161) Gelasius II, 1118;  
(162) Callistus II, 1119; (163) Honorius II, 1124;  
(164) Innocent II, 1130; (165) Celestine II, 1143;

(166) Lucius II, 1144; (167) Eugene III 1145;  
(168) Anastasius IV, 1153; (169) Adrian IV,  
1154; (170) Alexander III, 1159; (171) Lucius  
III, 1181; (172) Urban III, 1185; (173) Gregory  
VIII, 1187; (174) Clement III, 1187; (175)  
Celestine III, 1191; (176) Innocent III, 1198;  
(177) Honorius III, 1216; (178) Gregory IX,  
1227; (179) Celestine IV, 1241; (180) Innocent  
IV, 1243; (181) Alexander IV, 1254: (182)  
Urban IV, 1261; (183) Clement IV, 1265; (184)  
Gregory X, 1271; (185) Innocent V, 1276; (186)  
Adrian V, 1276; (187) John XXI, 1276; (188)  
Nicholas III, 1277; (189) Martin IV, 1281; (190)  
Honorius IV, 1285; (191) Nicholas IV 1288;  
(192) Celestine V, 1294; (193) Boniface VIII,  
1294; (194) Benedict XI, 1303; (195) Clement  
V, 1305; (196) John XXII, 1316; (197) Benedict  
XII, 1334; (198) Clement VI, 1342; (199)  
Innocent VI, 1352; (200) Urban V, 1362; (201)  
Gregory XI, 1370; (202) Urban VI, 1378;  
(203) Boniface IX, 1389; (204) Innocent VII,  
1389; (205) Gregory XII, 1406; (206) Martin V,  
1417; (207) Eugene IV, 1431; (208) Nicholas V,  
1447; (209) Callistus III, 1455; (210) Pius II,  
1458; (211) Paul II, 1464; (212) Sixtus IV, 1471;  
(213) Innocent VIII, 1484; (214) Alexander VI,  
1492; (215) Pius III, 1503; (216) Julius II, 1503;

(217) Leo X, 1513; (218) Adrian VI, 1522; (219) Clement VII, 1523; (220) Paul III, 1534; (221) Julius III, 1550; (222) Marcellus II, 1555; (223) Paul IV, 1555; (224) Pius IV, 1559; (225) Pius V, 1566; (226) Gregory XIII, 1572; (227) Sixtus V, 1585; (228) Urban VII, 1590; (229) Gregory XIV, 1590; (230) Innocent IX, 1591; (231) Clement VIII, 1592; (232) Leo XI, 1605; (233) Paul V, 1605; (234) Gregory XV 1621; (235) Urban VIII, 1623; (236) Innocent X, 1644; (237) Alexander VII, 1655;

(238) In 1655, **Antonio Barberini**, nephew of Urban VIII, was consecrated to the Episcopate under authority of the Bishop of Rome, by Bishops Scanarello, Bottini and Govotti. He was Archbishop of Remes 1657 untill his death in 1671, and was made a Cardinal. It is from Bishop Barberini that the Roman Succession from Peter branches off from the Bishops of Rome.

(239) **Michael le Tellier** was consecrated by Barberini in 1668. He was confessor to King Louie XIV of France, and a Jesuit Provincial.

(240) **Jaques Benigne de Bousseut**, was consecrated by le Tellier in 1670 as Bishop of

Mieux, France.

(241) **James Coyon de Matignon**, was consecrated by de Bousseut in 1693.

(242) **Dominicus Marie Varlet**, Consecrated in 1719 in Paris by Bishop de Matignon, assisted by the Bishop of Quebec and the Bishop of Claremont. He was named Coadjutor to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Babylon who died on November 20, 1717 and Bishop Varlet succeeded to the title. After a period in Persia at Schamake, he was suspended from office for alleged technical irregularities, including the confirmation of 604 candidates in Holland, whom he had confirmed at the request of the Church in Amsterdam. The Dutch Church had been without a Bishop for 18 years as a punishment from Rome because the Dutch Church refused to cooperate in the persecution of the Jansenists in Holland. Following the election of

(243) **Cornelius Van Steenhoven** to serve as Archbishop of Utrecht, the Primatial See of Holland, Varlet agreed to perform the Consecration, which he did on October 15, 1724, thus making Van Steenhoven the seventh

Archbishop of Utrecht and canonical successor to Saint Willibrod, the British missionary who had brought the faith to Holland. In this consecration was born the Old Catholic Church.

**(244) Johannes van Stiphout (1708-1777)**

Assisted by Bishop Johannes Byevelt, Bishop van Stiphout consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1768, 7 February

**(245) Gualtherus Michael van Nieuwenhuyzen (1722-1797)**

Archbishop van Nieuwenhuisen consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1778, 21 June

**(246) Adrian Johannes Broekman (1724-1800)**

Assisted by Bishop Nicolas Nellemans, Bishop Broekman consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1797, 5 July

**(247) Johannes Jacobus van Rhijn (1724-1810)**

Archbishop van Rhijn consecrated as Bishop of Deventer 1805, 7 November

**(248) Gijsbertus Cornelis de Jong (1764-1824)**

Bishop de Jong consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1814, 24 April

**(249) Willibrod van Os (1744-1825)**

Archbishop van Os consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1819, 25 April

**(250) Johannes Bon (1774-1841)**

Bishop Bon consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1825, 13 November

**(251) Johannes van Santen (1772-1858)**

Archbishop van Santen consecrated as Bishop of Deventer 1853, 17 July

**(252) Hermann Heijkamp (1804-1892)**

Bishop Heijkamp consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1873, 11 August

**(253) Casparus Johannes Rinkel (1826-1906)**

Assisted by Bishops Cornelius Diependaal, Josef Hubert Reinkens and Eduard Herzog, Bishop Rinkel consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1892, 11 May

**(254) Gul, Gerard (1847-1920)**

Archbishop, The Union of Utrecht of the Old Catholic Churches (1892)

Assisted by Bishops Johannes Jacobus van Thiel and Nicholas Bartholomaeus Petrus Spit, Oud-Katholieke Kerk van Nederland, and Bishop Josef Demmel, Alt-Katholische Kirche in Deutschland, Archbishop Gul consecrated 1908, 28 April

**(255) Mathew, Arnold Harris (1852-1919)**

Ordained priest, The Catholic Church in Scotland (1877, June 24)

Archbishop-Primate, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1911)

Archbishop-Primate, The Uniate Western Catholic Church (1916) 2)

Archbishop Mathew consecrated 1914, 28 October

**(256) Willoughby, Frederick Samuel (1862-?)**

Ordained priest, The Church of England (1888)

Ordained priest, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1914, 1 August)

Archbishop-Primate, the Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1914)

Joined the Catholic Church in England and Wales (1916)

Assisted by Bishops Rupert Gauntlett and Robert King, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain, Bishop Willoughby consecrated 1916, 13 February

**(257) Wedgwood, James Ingall (1883-1951)**

Ordained priest, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1913, 22 July)

Presiding Bishop, The Old Roman Catholic Church (1916)

**(258) Irving S. Cooper, Consecrated in 1919**

**(259) Charles Hampton, Consecrated in 1931**

**(260) Robert Monroe, Consecrated in 1946**

**(261) Omar Zasluchy, Consecrated in 1952**

**(262) Rhodonn Starrus, Consecrated in 1952**

**(263) John F. Gilbert, Consecrated in 1984**

**(264) James Babeckis, Consecrated in 1995**

**(265) Payyapilly, Joe Joseph (1980-?) Consecrated in 2009.**

Ordained apostolic priest, (2009, 12 July)

Consecrated a Bishop under the authority of a Bull of appointment that arrived from Bishop S. Greer on November 4<sup>th</sup>. Bishop Joe J. Payyapilly was consecrated to the Episcopate in Arizona on 2009, 22 November by Bishop James E. Babeckis, and assisted by Bishop B. A. Chapman.

**Faith of Origin:** Roman Catholic Christian (**Syrian-Malabar**)



INSTRUMENT OF CONSECRATION

**THE VERY REVEREND JOE JOSEPH PAYYAPILLY, Ph.D.,**

**TO THE SACRED ORDER OF THE EPISCOPATE**

In the Name of the Almighty and Ever Living God, existing by HIMSELF, bound in heart by the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Amen. Amen. Amen.

THE MOST REVEREND +JAMES E. BABECKIS, PRIMATE AND ARCHBISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF THE VEIL, DEAN OF GRAIL SEMINARY.

UNTO: All the faithful in Jesus Christ throughout the world:

PEACE, SALVATION AND BENEDICTION

BE IT KNOWN BY MY OWN SIGNATURE THAT I, IN THE DUE EXERCISE OF MY SACRED OFFICE, AND PURSUANT TO THE POWERS VESTED IN ME BY THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION OF JESUS CHRIST, AND BY VIRTUE OF THE LEGAL POWERS AND PREROGATIVES CONFERRED UPON ME BY THE ALMIGHTY GOD, AND ALL OTHER PERTINENT INSTRUMENTS HEREUNTO ENABLING ME, THAT I DO THIS 22<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER A.D. 2009. I DO, RIGHTLY ELEVATE AND DULY CONSECRATE WITH FULL APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION THE VERY REVEREND DOCTEUR JOE J. PAYYAPILLY, Ph.D., TO THE SACRED ORDER OF THE EPISCOPATE BY THE IMPOSITION OF MY HANDS WITH PRAYER, UNCTION WITH THE HOLY CHRISM, PORRECTION OF INSTRUMENTS AND ALL OTHER APPOINTED CEREMONIES ACCORDING TO THE SACRED RITES OF CONSECRATION.

BY THE NAME, TITLE, STYLE AND JURISDICTION OF:

**THE RIGHT REVEREND JOE JOSEPH PAYYAPILLY, BISHOP OF THE TRUE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION OF JESUS CHRIST, WITH ALLEGIANCE TO THE MOST HIGH GOD IN HIS HOLY SPIRIT.**

IN FAITH AND TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, BISHOP +JAMES E. BABECKIS, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, AFFIRM AND PROCLAIM THAT I DID, THIS 22<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF 2009, IMPOSE MY HANDS AT EUCHARISTIC COMMUNION INVOKING THE HOLY SPIRIT UPON

**DR. JOE JOSEPH PAYYAPILLY**

TO CONSECRATE HIM, WITHIN THE FULL AND VALID APOSTOLIC HOLY ORDERS OF EPISCOPATE, HAVING BEEN PREVIOUSLY ORDAINED TO THE ORDERS OF SUB-DEACON, DEACON AND PRIEST, HE HAVING RECEIVED FULL CONSENT WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS BY THE SYNOD MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSAL THEOLOGICAL FELLOWSHIP, SECRETARY BISHOP +GREER AND PRESIDING ARCHBISHOP +GILBERT, Ph.D., D.D., UNANIMOUSLY ON 4<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER 2009. I, WITNESS MY HAND ALONG WITH CO-CONSECRACTOR BISHOP +BENITA CHAPMAN AND ECCLESIASTICAL SEAL THIS 22<sup>nd</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER AD 2009.

*James E. Babeckis*

PRIMARY CONSECRATOR:  
THE MOST REV. BISHOP +JAMES E. BABECKIS.  
ARCHBISHOP, CHURCH OF THE VEIL, ARIZONA.

*+ Benita A. Chapman +*

CO-CONSECRACTOR:  
THE MOST REV. BISHOP +BENITA A. CHAPMAN.



COUNTY OF DONA ANA )  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO ) ss

CERTIFICATE  
PAGES: 2

I Hereby Certify That This Instrument Was Filed for  
Record On The 23RD Day Of November, 2009 at 08:19:40 AM  
And Was Duly Recorded as Instrument #0931766  
Of The Records Of Dona Ana County

Witness My Hand And Seal Of Office  
Lynn J. Ellins  
Deputy County Clerk, Dona Ana, NM

Recorded 11/23/2009 DAC

**11222009-Episcopate-of-Primate-Joe-Payyapilly**

**2. The Antiochian - Jacobite Succession (Full Detail):**

- (1) Peter, 38;
- (2) Evodus 40;
- (3) Ignatius I, 43;
- (4) Aaron, 123;
- (5) Cornelius, 123;
- (6) Eodos, 142;
- (7) Theophulus, 157;
- (8) Maximinus, 171;
- (9) Seraphim, 179;
- (10) Astlediaes, 189;
- (11) Philip, 201;
- (12) Sebinus {Zebinus}, 219;
- (13) Babylos, 237;
- (14) Fabius, 250;
- (15) Demetrius, 251;
- (16) Paul I, 259;
- (17) Domnus I, 270;
- (18) Timotheus, 281;
- (19) Cyrilus, 281;
- (20) Tyrantus, 296;
- (21) Vitalius, 301;
- (22) Philognius, 318;
- (23) Eustachius, 323;
- (24) Paulinius, 338;
- (25) Philabianus, 383;

- (26) Evagrius, 386;
- (27) Phosohorius, 416;
- (28) Alexander, 418;
- (29) John I, 428;
- (30) Theodotus, 431;
- (31) Domnus II, 442;
- (32) Maximus, 450;
- (33) Accacius, 454;
- (34) Martyrius, 457;
- (35) Peter II, 464;
- (36) Philadius, 500;
- (37) Serverius, 509;
- (38) Segius, 544;
- (39) Domnus III, 547;
- (40) Anadtasius, 560;
- (41) Gregory I, 564;
- (42) Paul II, 567;
- (43) Patra, 571;
- (44) Domnus IV, 586;
- (45) Julianus, 591;
- (46) Athanasius I, 595;
- (47) John II, 636;
- (48) Theodorus I, 649;
- (49) Severus, 668;
- (50) Athanasius II, 684;
- (51) Julianus II, 687;
- (52) Elias I, 709;

- (53) Athanasius III 724;
- (54) Evanius I, 740;
- (55) Gervasius I, 759;
- (56) Joseph, 790;
- (57) Cyriacus, 793;
- (58) Dionysius I, 818;
- (59) John III, 847;
- (60) Ignatius II, 877;
- (61) Theodosius, 887;
- (62) Dionysius II 897;
- (63) John IV, 910;
- (64) Basilus I, 922;
- (65) John V, 936;
- (66) Evanius II, 954;
- (67) Dionysius III, 958;
- (68) Abraham I, 962;
- (69) John VI, 965;
- (70) Athamasius IV, 987;
- (71) John VII, 1004;
- (72) Dionysius IV, 1032;
- (73) Theodorus II, 1042;
- (74) Athanasius V, 1058;
- (75) John VIII, 1064;
- (76) Basilus II, 1074;
- (77) Abdoone, 1076;
- (78) Dionysius V, 1077;
- (79) Evanius III, 1080;

- (80) Dionysius VI, 1088;
- (81) Athanasius VI, 1091;
- (82) John IX, 1131;
- (83) Athanasius VII, 1139;
- (84) Michael I, 1167;
- (85) Athanasius VIII, 1200;
- (86) Michael II, 1207;
- (87) John X, 1208;
- (88) Ignatius III, 1223;
- (89) Dionysius VII, 1253;
- (90) John XI, 1253;
- (91) Ignatius IV, 1264;
- (92) Philanus, 1283;
- (93) Ignatius Baruhid, 1293;
- (94) Ignatius Ismael, 1333;
- (95) Ignatius Basilius III, 1366;
- (96) Ignatius Abraham II, 1382;
- (97) Ignatius Bacalius IV, 1412;
- (98) Ignatius Behanam I, 1415;
- (99) Ignatius Kalejih, 1455;
- (100) Ignatius John XII, 1483;
- (101) Ignatius Noah, 1492; (102) Ignatius Jesus I, 1509; (103) Ignatius Jacob I, 1510; (104) Ignatius David I, 1519; (105) Ignatius Abdullah I, 1520; (106) Ignatius Naamathalak, 1557; (107) Ignatius David II, 1577;
- (108) Ignatius Philathus, 1591; (109) Ignatius

Abdullah II, 1597; (110) Ignatius Cadhai, 1598;  
(111) Ignatius Simeon, 1640; (112) Ignatius  
Jesus II, 1661; (113) Ignatius Messiah, 1661;  
(114) Ignatius Cabeeb, 1686; (115) Ignatius  
Gervasius II, 1687; (116) Ignatius Isaac, 1708;  
(117) Ignatius Siccarablak, 1722; (118) Ignatius  
Gervasius III, 1746; (119) Ignatius Gervasius IV,  
1768; (120) Ignatius Mathias, 1781; (121)  
Ignatius Behanam, 1810;  
(122) Ignatius Jonas, 1817; (123) Ignatius  
Gervasius V, 1818; (!24) Ignatius Elias II, 1839;  
(125) Ignatius Jacob II, 1847; (126) Mar Ignatius  
Peter III, 1872.

(127) Paulose Mar Athanasius (Kadavil Kooran)  
was consecrated on December 4, 1907 by Mar  
Ignatius Peter III as Syrian Antioch Bishop of  
Kottayam and Metropolitan of Malabar (India).

(128) Mar Julius I (Antonio Francis Xavier  
Alvares) was consecrated July 28, 1889, by  
Paulose Mar Athanasius, under authority of  
Patriarch Ignatius Peter III to be Archbishop of  
the Latin Rite Independent Catholic Church of  
Ceylon, Goa and India.

**(129) Joseph Rene Vilatte** was consecrated on  
May 29, 1892 in Columba, Ceylon at Our Lady  
of Good Death Cathedral by Mar Julius I, under

authority of a Bull of Mar Ignatius Peter III, to  
serve as Archbishop of North America.

(130) Fredrick E. Lloyd, 1915;

(131) Samuel Gregory Lines, 1923;

(132) Justin Boyle, 1927;

(133) Lowel Paul Wadle, 1940;

(134) Herman Adrian Spruit, 1957

(135) Lewis S. Keizer, 1990

(136) Warren Smith, 1993

(137) John F. Gilbert 1994

(138) James Babeckis 1995

**(139) Joe Joseph Payyapilly 2009**

**End of Syrian-Antiochian Apostolic Lineage**

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**OTHER REMANING APOSTOLIC LINEAGES (Partial Detail):**

3. **Armenian Uniate:** Chorchurian - Chechamian - Crow - Newman - Maxey - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

4. **Syro-Chaldean:** St. Thomas - Shimun XVIII - Antony - Bartlett - Newman - Maxey - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

5. **Anglican, Celtic origin:** Moore - White - Hopkins - Chechemian - Crow - Newman - Maxey - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

6. **American Greek Melchite:** Cyril VI - Savoya - Aneed - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

*[ Note: Spruit was appointed Patriarch of the Byzantine Orthodox Catholic Church by Bishop Aneed, whom he succeded in that position.]*

7. **Orthodox Patriarchate:** (Constantinople) - Sergius - Kleefish - Aneed - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

8. **Russian Orthodox:** Nikon - Makarius - Ortinsky - Kleefish - Aneed - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

9. **Non Juring Bishops of Scotland:** Montaigne - Seabury - Richardson - Newman - Maxey - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly



10. **Syrian-Malabar:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

*NOTE: Mar Julius I (Antonio Francis Xavier Alvares) was consecrated July 28, 1889, by Paulose Mar Athanasius, under authority of Patriarch Ignatius Peter III to be Archbishop of the Latin Rite Independent Catholic Church of Ceylon, Goa and India.*

11. **Syrian-Gallican:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

12. **Coptic:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

13. **Coptic Uniate:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

14. **Anglican, Non-Celtic:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

15. **Irish:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

16. **Welsh:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

17. **Mariavite:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

18. **Old Greek Melchite (Byzantine):** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

19. **Old Armenian:** Alvares - Vilatte - Miraglia - Lloyd - Lines - Raleigh - Wadle - Spruit - Keizer - Smith - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

20. **Corporate Reunion:** Mar Georgius (Corporate Reunion) - Symanski - Ashley - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

21. **Liberal Catholic:** Wedgewood - Cooper - Hampton - Sheehan - Symanski - Ashley - Gilbert - Babeckis - Payyapilly

*The next lineage is the clandestine Gnostic, Templar, and Rosicrucian line of Europe that kept no written records for fear of the Inquisition, but whose lineage Bishop Bertil Persson of St. Ephraim's Institute has been able to verify back to 1725.*

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22. **Templar and Gnostic:** (partial detail)

1. Benedictus PP XIII (1724/25) a. [Pope **Benedict XIV**, born Prospero Lorenzo Lambertini (Bologna, March 31, 1675 - Rome, May 3, 1758) was pope from 1740 to 1758. In 1725 he was consecrated titular Bishop of Theodosia. He was made Bishop of Ancona in 1727 and cardinal 30 April, 1728. He was transferred to the Archbishopric of Bologna in April, 1731, in succession to Lorenzo Corsini who had become pope as Clement XII. After Antipope Benedictus X was deleted from papal numbering) he before becoming Pope consecrated De Polignac.

2. De Polignac (1735)

3. De Grammont II (1744)

4. Von Baldenstein (1759)

5. De Montenach (1772)

6. Gobel (1791)

7. Lamourette (1791)

8. Royer (1800)

9. Fabre-Palaprat (1810)
10. Mauviel (1810)
11. Machault (1831)
12. Chatel (1836)
13. D'Adhemar (1857)
14. De Brion (1860)
15. De Marraga (1899)
16. L-F Jean-Maine (1953)
17. H-F Jean-Maine (1966)
18. Bertiaux (1979)
19. Barber (1987)
20. Persson (1989)
21. Boyer (1990)
22. Keizer (1993)
23. Smith (1993)
24. Gilbert (1994)
25. Babeckis (1995)

**26. Payyapilly (2009)**

- a. After several researches, I found from the Papal Library that he was consecrated by Pope Benedict XIII, in 1724, named him Archbishop of Theodosia, on the 9th of December in that year created him cardinal, reserving him in petto until the 30th of April, 1728. Clement XII, in the consistory of the 30th of April, 1731, named him archbishop of his native Bologna; and Prospero, after becoming pope, would not renounce that archbishopric until twelve years later. After the death and funeral of Pope Clement XII, the cardinals, to the number of thirty-two, entered into conclave with the intention of giving the tiara to Cardinal Ottoboni, dean of the Sacred College; but an opposition was raised on account of the cardinal being protector of France.

**THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION OF THE LIBERAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SWEDEN FROM  
CHIESA CATTOLICA IN ITALIA AND THE UNION OF ÜTRECHT OF THE OLD  
CATHOLIC CHURCHES**

**11222009-Episcopate-of-Primate-Joe-Payyapilly**

Pope Joannes Paulus PP II was consecrated in the apostolic succession from Mgr Scipio Cardinal Rebiba. Bishop Bertil, from a personal visit at Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana in October 2003 got the answer on the long-lived question about the consecration of pater Rebiba. He was consecrated as Auxiliary Bishop of Chieti and Titular Bishop of Amyclae in 1541, March 16, by Mgr Gian Piero [Giovanni Pietro/Joannes Petrus] Cardinal Carafa [Craffa] (1476-1559), Archbishop of Chieti, well-known as Paulus PP IV (Vicarius Christi 1555-1559) and as the creator of ghettos for Jews and of *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* in 1557. The Rebiba Apostolic Succession can be traced definitively as far back as the 6th Century among the Archbishops of Canterbury and also from the Roman Catholic Church starting in 1566, eventually passed through Popes Benedict XIII, Benedict XIV and Clement XIII. Scipione Rebiba (1504 - 23 July 1577) was an Italian Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. He was appointed Auxiliary Bishop of Chieti on 16 March 1541, created a Cardinal on 20 December 1555, appointed Archbishop of Pisa in 1566, Bishop of Albano in 1573 and Bishop of Sabina e Poggio Mirteto in 1574. Bishop Rebiba is a notable figure in the history of the apostolic succession. More than 91% of the world's more than 4,000 Catholic bishops alive today trace their episcopal lineage back to Rebiba.<sup>1</sup>

- (1) Peter, 38;
- (2) Linus, 67;
- (3) Ancletus {Cletus}, 76;
- (4) Clement, 88;
- (5) Evaristus, 97;
- (6) Alexander I, 105;
- (7) Sixtus I, 115;
- (8) Telesphorus, 125;
- (9) Hygimus, 136;
- (10) Pius I, 140;
- (11) Anicetus, 155;

- (12) Soter, 166;
- (13) Eleutherius, 175;
- (14) Victor I, 189;
- (15) Zephyrinus, 199;
- (16) Callistus I, 217;
- (17) Urban I, 222;
- (18) Pontian, 230;
- (19) Anterus, 235;
- (20) Fabian, 236;
- (21) Cornelius, 251;
- (22) Lucius I, 253;
- (23) Stephen I, 254;
- (24) Sixtus II, 257;
- (25) Dionysius, 259;
- (26) Felix I, 269;
- (27) Eutychian, 275;
- (28) Caius, 283;
- (29) Marcellinus, 296;
- (30) Marcellus I, 308;
- (31) Eusebius, 309;
- (32) Melchiades {Miltiades}, 311;
- (33) Sylvester I, 314;
- (34) Marcus, 336;
- (35) Julius I, 337;
- (36) Liberius, 352 Liberius was expelled from  
Rome by the Arian Emperor Constantius,  
during his absence, the See of Rome was

held by Felix II, who resigned upon the  
return of Liberius from his two year exile;

- (37) Damasus I, 366;
- (38) Siricius, 384;
- (39) Anastasius I, 399;
- (40) Innocent I, 401;
- (41) Zosimus, 417;
- (42) Boniface I, 418;
- (43) Celestine I, 422;
- (44) Sixtus III, 432;
- (45) Leo I, 440;
- (46) Hilary, 461;
- (47) Simplicius, 468;
- (48) Felix III, 483;
- (49) Gelasius I, 492;
- (50) Anastasius II, 496;
- (51) Symmachus, 498;
- (52) Hormisdus, 514;
- (53) John I, 523;
- (54) Felix IV, 526;
- (55) Boniface II, 530;
- (56) John II, 535;
- (57) Agapitus, 535,
- (58) Silverius, 536;
- (59) Vigilius, 537;
- (60) Pelagius I, 556;
- (61) John III, 561;

- (62) Benedict I, 575;
- (63) Pelagius II, 579;
- (64) Gregory I, 590;
- (65) Sabinianus, 604;
- (66) Boniface III, 607;
- (67) Boniface IV, 608;
- (68) Deusdedit {Adeodatus I}, 615;
- (69) Boniface V, 619;
- (70) Honorius, 625;
- (71) Severinus, 640;
- (72) John IV, 640;
- (73) Theodore I, 642;
- (74) Martin I, 649;
- (75) Eugene I, 654;
- (76) Vitalian, 657;
- (77) Adeodatus II, 672;
- (78) Donus, 676;
- (79) Agatho, 678;
- (80) Leo II, 682;
- (81) Benedict II, 684;
- (82) John V, 685;
- (83) Conon, 686;
- (84) Sergius I, 687;
- (85) John VI, 701;
- (86) John VII, 705;
- (87) Sisinnius, 708;
- (88) Constantine, 708;

- (89) Gregory II, 715
- (90) Gregory III, 731;
- (91) Zachary, 741;
- (92) Stephen II, 752;
- (93) Paul I, 757;
- (94) Stephen III, 768;
- (95) Adrian I, 772;
- (96) Leo III, 795;
- (97) Stephan IV, 816;
- (98) Paschal I, 817;
- (99) Eugene II, 824;
- (100) Valentine, 827;
- (101) Gregory IV, 827;
- (102) Sergius II, 844;
- (103) Leo IV, 847;
- (104) Benedict III, 855;
- (105) Nicholas I The Great
- (106) Adrian II, 867;
- (107) John VIII, 872;
- (108) Marinus I, 882;
- (109) Adrian III, 884;
- (110) Stephan V, 885;
- (111) Formosus, 891;
- (112) Boniface VI;
- (113) Steven VI, 897;
- (114) Romanus, 897;
- (115) Theodore II, 897;



(116) John IX, 898;  
(117) Benedict IV, 900;  
(118) Leo V, 903;  
(119) Sergius III, 904;  
(120) Anastasius III, 911;  
(121) Landus, 913;  
(122) John X, 914;  
(123) Leo VI, 938;  
(124) Stephan VII, 928;  
(125) John XI, 931;  
(126) Leo VII, 936;  
(127) Stephen VIII, 939;  
(128) Maginus II, 942;  
(129) Agapitus II, 946;  
(130) John XIII, 955;  
(131) Leo VII, 963;  
(132) Benedict V, 964;  
(133) John XIV, 965;  
(134) Benedict VI, 973;  
(135) Benedict VII, 974;  
(136) John XIV, 983, (137) John XV, 985; (138)  
Gregory V, 996; (139) Sylvester II, 999; (140)  
John XVII, 1003; (141) John XVIII, 1004; (142)  
Sergius IV, 1009; (143) Benedict VIII, 1012;  
(144) John XIX, 1024; (145) Benedict IX, 1032;  
(146) Sylvester III, 1045; (147) Benedict IX  
{Second time},1045; (148) Gregory VI, 1045;

(149)Clement II, 1046; (150) Benedict IX {Third time},1047; (151) Damasus II, 1048; (152) Leo IX, 1049; (153) Victor II, 1055; (154) Stephan IX, 1057; (155) Nicholas II, 1059; (156) Alexander II, 1061; (157) Gregory VII, 1073; (158) Victor III, 1087; (159) Urban II, 1088; (160) Paschal II, 1099; (161) Gelasius II, 1118; (162) Callistus II, 1119; (163) Honorius II, 1124; (164) Innocent II, 1130; (165) Celestine II, 1143; (166) Lucius II, 1144; (167) Eugene III 1145; (168) Anastasius IV, 1153; (169) Adrian IV, 1154; (170) Alexander III, 1159; (171) Lucius III, 1181; (172) Urban III, 1185; (173) Gregory VIII, 1187; (174) Clement III, 1187; (175) Celestine III, 1191; (176) Innocent III, 1198; (177) Honorius III, 1216; (178) Gregory IX, 1227; (179) Celestine IV, 1241; (180) Innocent IV, 1243; (181) Alexander IV, 1254: (182) Urban IV, 1261; (183) Clement IV, 1265; (184) Gregory X, 1271; (185) Innocent V, 1276; (186) Adrian V, 1276; (187) John XXI, 1276; (188) Nicholas III, 1277; (189) Martin IV, 1281; (190) Honorius IV, 1285; (191) Nicholas IV 1288; (192) Celestine V, 1294; (193) Boniface VIII, 1294; (194) Benedict XI, 1303; (195) Clement V, 1305; (196) John XXII, 1316; (197) Benedict XII, 1334; (198) Clement VI, 1342; (199)

Innocent VI, 1352; (200) Urban V, 1362; (201)  
Gregory XI, 1370; (202) Urban VI, 1378;  
(203) Boniface IX, 1389; (204) Innocent VII,  
1389; (205) Gregory XII, 1406; (206) Martin V,  
1417; (207) Eugene IV, 1431; (208) Nicholas V,  
1447; (209) Callistus III, 1455; (210) Pius II,  
1458; (211) Paul II, 1464; (212) Sixtus IV, 1471;  
(213) Innocent VIII, 1484; (214) Alexander VI,  
1492; (215) Pius III, 1503; (216) Julius II, 1503;  
(217) Leo X, 1513; (218) Adrian VI, 1522; (219)  
Clement VII, 1523; (220) Paul III, 1534; (221)  
Julius III, 1550; (222) Marcellus II, 1555;

**223. Paul IV (Pope), 1555; Consecrator of**

**224. Scipio Rebiba (1504-1577) 1)**

Assisted by Bishops Annibale Caracciolo and Giacomo de'Giacomelli,  
Cardinal Rebiba had consecrated on 1566, 12 March

**225. Giulio Antonio Santorio (1532-1602)**

Assisted by Bishops Giulio Masetti and Ottaviano Paravicini, Cardinal  
Santorio consecrated 1586, 7 September

**226. Girolamo Bernerio (1540-1611)**

Assisted by Bishops Claudio Rangoni and Giovanni Ambrogio Caccia,  
Cardinal Bernerio consecrated 1604, 4 April

**227. Galeazzo Sanvitale (1566-1622)**

Assisted by Bishops Cosmo de Torres and Ottavio Ridolfi, Archbishop Emeritus Sanvitale consecrated 1621, 2 May

**228. Lodovico Ludovisi (1575-1632)**

Assisted by Archbishops Emeriti Galeazzo Sanvitale and Vulpiano Volpi, Cardinal Ludovisi consecrated 1622, 12 June

**229. Luigi Caetani (1595-1642)**

Assisted by Bishops Antonio Ricciulli and Benedetto Landi, Cardinal Caetani consecrated 1630, 7 October

**230. Giovanni Battista Scannarolo (1579-1665)**

Assisted by Bishop Marco Antonio Bottoni and Bishop Emeritus Laurenzio Gavotti, Bishop Scannarolo consecrated 1655, 24 October

**231. Antoine Barberini (1607-1671)**

Assisted by Bishops Pierre de Cambout de Coislin and Michel Colbert de Saint-Pouange, Cardinal Barberini consecrated 1668, 12 November

**232. Charles-Maurice Le Tellier (1642-1710)**

Assisted by Bishops Armand de Monchy and Gabriel de Roquette, Archbishop Le Tellier consecrated 1670, 21 September

**233. Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet (1627-1704)**

Assisted by Bishops Gui de Sève de Rochechouart and Louis Marie Armand de Simiane de Gorde, Bishop Emeritus Bossuet consecrated 1673, 16 April

**234. Jacques Goyon de Matignon (1643-1727)**

Assisted by Bishops Louis-François Duplessis de Mornay and Jean-Baptiste Massillon, Bishop Emeritus de Matignon consecrated as Bishop of Ascalon in partibus infidelium 1719, 10 February

**235. Dominique Marie Varlet (1678-1742)**

Bishop Varlet consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1739, 17 October

**236. Petrus Johannes Meindaerts (1678-1767)**

Archbishop Meindaerts consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1745, 11 July

**237. Johannes van Stiphout (1708-1777)**

Assisted by Bishop Johannes Byevelde, Bishop van Stiphout consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1768, 7 February

**238. Gualtherus Michael van Nieuwenhuyzen (1722-1797)**

Archbishop van Nieuwenhuisen consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1778, 21 June

**239. Adrian Johannes Broekman (1724-1800)**

Assisted by Bishop Nicolas Nellemans, Bishop Broekman consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1797, 5 July

**240. Johannes Jacobus van Rhijn (1724-1810)**

Archbishop van Rhijn consecrated as Bishop of Deventer 1805, 7 November

**241. Gijsbertus Cornelis de Jong (1764-1824)**

Bishop de Jong consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1814, 24 April

**242. Willibrod van Os (1744-1825)**

Archbishop van Os consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1819, 25 April

**243. Johannes Bon (1774-1841)**

Bishop Bon consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1825, 13 November

**244. Johannes van Santen (1772-1858)**

Archbishop van Santen consecrated as Bishop of Deventer 1853, 17 July

**245. Hermann Heijkamp (1804-1892)**

Bishop Heijkamp consecrated as Bishop of Haarlem 1873, 11 August

**246. Casparus Johannes Rinkel (1826-1906)**

Assisted by Bishops Cornelius Diependaal, Josef Hubert Reinkens and Eduard Herzog, Bishop Rinkel consecrated as Archbishop of Utrecht 1892, 11 May

**247. Gul, Gerard (1847-1920)**

Archbishop, The Union of Utrecht of the Old Catholic Churches (1892)

Assisted by Bishops Johannes Jacobus van Thiel and Nicholas Bartholomaeus Petrus Spit, Oud-Katholieke Kerk van Nederland, and Bishop Josef Demmel, Alt-Katholische Kirche in Deutschland, Archbishop Gul consecrated 1908, 28 April

**248. Mathew, Arnold Harris (1852-1919)**

Ordained priest, The Catholic Church in Scotland (1877, June 24)

Archbishop-Primate, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1911)

Archbishop-Primate, The Uniate Western Catholic Church (1916) 2)

Arnold Harris Matthew was consecrated on April 28, 1908 by Archbishop Gul of Utrecht, assisted by Bishop J. J. Van Thiel of Haarlem,

Bishop N. B. P. Spit of Deventer and Bishop J. Demmel of Bonn, Germany, to serve as the First Old Catholic Bishop of Britain.

Archbishop Mathew had consecrated 1914, 28 October

**249. Willoughby, Frederick Samuel (1862-?)**

Ordained priest, The Church of England (1888)

Ordained priest, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1914, 1 August)

Archbishop-Primate, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1914)

Joined The Catholic Church in England and Wales (1916)

Assisted by Bishops Rupert Gauntlett and Robert King, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain, Bishop Willoughby consecrated 1916, 13 February

**250. Wedgwood, James Ingall (1883-1951)**

Ordained priest, The Old Catholic Church in Great Britain (1913, 22 July)

Presiding Bishop, The Old Roman Catholic Church (1916) 3)

Bishop Wedgwood consecrated 1919, 22 July consecrator of

(251) **Irving S. Cooper, 1919;** consecrator of

(252) **Charles Hampton, 1931.** Hampton was Principal consecrator of

(253) **Herman A. Spruit, 1957;** was Principal consecrator of

(254) **Lewis S. Keizer, 1990;** consecrator of

(255) **Warren Smith, 1993;** consecrator of

(256) **John F. Gilbert, 1994;** Gilbert was Principal consecrator of

(257) **James E. Babeskis, 1995;** Babekis was Principal consecrator of

(258) **Joe J. Payyapilly, 2009;** consecrator of (downwards list pending)

**\*\*\*\*\*11222009-Episcopate-of-Primate-Joe-Payyapilly\*\*\*\*\***